

## ASTHMA CATAARRH CURED

Expect Medical Scientists Announce  
Startling Results Obtained by  
Serpine.

New York, May 13.—Thousands are taking advantage of the generous offer made by the Woodworth Co., 1161 Broadway, New York City, requesting an experimental package of Serpine, the great discovery for Asthma, Hay Fever, Bronchitis, and Catarrh, which is mailed free of charge to all who write for it. It is curing thousands of the most stubborn cases. It makes no difference how long you have been suffering or how severe the climatic conditions are where you live, Serpine will cure you.

If you have experimented with other treatments and have failed to find a cure do not be disheartened but send for a trial of this wonderful truly meritorious remedy which is a scientific compound discovered by a professor of Vienna University, and is being recommended by thousands.

If you want a stylish horse and buggy, see W. L. Trimble, 118 N. 2nd St. Phone No. 8.



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A two-bit sock that will make you sit up and take notice!

Plain black-tan-colors!

Fast colors for slow pacers—or for business men who hurry.

A union suit for a dollar fifty that's a dandy! Well made—not skimped—just roomy enough not to be uncomfortable.

Want a great shirt for a dollar fifty? You've paid two dollars for shirts not so good.

It's a plaited bosom—with a fine hair-line stripe that makes it very handsome.

How's your old straw hat?—Here's a fine Sen-nit for \$2.50.

And then an all silk Barathea tie for 75c.

We're well "bunched" on fine suits for men and young men!

Not forgetting the boys

M. MANDELL

## PLAYGROUNDS FOR THE CHILDREN

Society Devoted to Recreation Centers in the Cities of America Now Holding Convention in Washington.

The Playground Association of America is holding its fifth annual convention at Washington. From all parts of the country are gathered people who are looking to the betterment of civic condition and who are active in the campaign for "breathing spots in our large cities."

Are the people of the United States interested in playgrounds? In three weeks in December, 1910, the office of the Playground Association received over one thousand letters from all parts of the country asking about playground problems. Last June, when the Playground Association of America held its congress at Rochester, over four thousand people were present at some of the sessions, yet the association was not organized until 1906.

Its purpose is to promote normal wholesome play and public recreation. At first all the strength of the association was concentrated on securing playgrounds for children. In 1907, no cities had playgrounds. In 1908, the number had risen to 336. This year the roster of cities will be about 500.

The success of the playgrounds for children created a demand for recreation centers for grown people. Cities found that the most effective means of fighting low dives, bad dance halls and other vicious pleasure resorts is in opening the public school buildings, or some other suitable place and providing a chance for pleasure and amusement in decent surroundings. Already school buildings are used as recreation centers in seventeen cities.

When the Playground Association of America was organized, no one imagined that in the year 1909-1910 eight American cities alone would authorize bond issues for play centers to the total amount of \$2,000,000, or that Cincinnati would this year spend \$1,000,000 for public recreation, and Grand Rapids \$200,000. That four thousand people would now be employed in the work of directing play in the United States, or that rural communities would be establishing playgrounds as at Tamalpais Center, California, would have been thought impossible then.

During the last two years 246 American cities have established playgrounds for the first time and other communities to the number of 195 are now conducting campaigns for them. What the 195 cities now anxious to have facilities for play are to spend in the next few years can only be estimated. Orphan asylums, hospitals for the insane, institutions for the feeble minded have made special provision for the recreation of their wards. The children in schools for the blind are almost as happy in their day as seeing children. Churches are giving the use of their grounds and county fairs have had playground exhibits. In some cities political parties in their platforms have declared for outdoor recreation centers. In St. Louis and Fresno, Cal. Camden, N. J., Philadelphia, Baltimore and Dallas, thousands of children have marched in monster parades asking for playgrounds.

The playground propaganda in a few years has attained a development which many causes have reached only after half a century. Its greatest danger has been its rapid growth. All persons familiar with a certain \$10,000 playground building in an eastern city know that if the bricks used in its construction had been left loose upon the ground the children would have played with the bricks more than they use this costly structure. In another place a \$10,000 playground has been as much used as another which cost ten times as much. Thousands of dollars have been wasted because cities have planned their playgrounds without knowledge of what other municipalities have done. The Playground Association of America tries to help cities avoid such squandering of money, so that every dollar may be made to bring the largest possible amount of happiness.

Besides the annual meeting which is now being held in Washington the association this year has held playground institutes for New England in Holyoke, Mass., in Baltimore, for the middle Atlantic states in Detroit, for the North Central, and for the northwest in Minneapolis. Another will probably be held for the south. These conferences have been for the discussion of practical playground problems.

The association helps the different cities to secure capable playground workers. A special committee has prepared a normal course in play which is now being used in seventeen educational institutions. Several universities have professors of play. A representative of the association is giving the greater part of his time to visiting normal schools for conferences and lectures.

A thirty-six page monthly illustrated magazine, The Playground, is published by the association. It is sent to China and Japan as well as in America and Europe. A Playground Year Book is published annually, giving a detailed summary of the developments of the play movement during each preceding twelve months. Special studies of equipment and other playground problems are circulated so that the entire country may avoid costly experiments. Lantern slides, cuts and photographs are loaned for special campaigns.

The association has three playground efficiency engineers or experts, giving their entire time to visiting different cities, studying their needs and possibilities and helping each to work out its own problems. There are 400 cities just beginning playgrounds, or in the early stages of their work, and only three field secretaries for all America.

The budget of the association for this year is \$50,000. There is no endowment or guarantee fund. Every

dollar for its work is secured in voluntary contributions. At a meeting of the board of directors at Hull House, Chicago, January 23rd, representatives from many cities came long distances to confer with Joseph Lee, Jane Adams and others regarding plans for an energetic campaign which should equip the association for meeting the growing demands upon it. The need was so obvious to those most familiar with the work that several playground workers on small salaries have raised their own contributions from \$5 to \$100. One school principal who could not give money arranged to give ten lectures, the proceeds of which shall go to the association. Two New York men raised their pledges from \$100 each to \$1,000 each. The president of the association increased his pledge from \$250 to \$3,000. If the whole country responds as enthusiastically as the leading workers have, the Playground Association of America will be able to keep pace with the growth of the playground movement.

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